CHLAMYDIA

Who Should Be Tested For Chlamydia?

- Sexually active women 25 years and younger.
- Women over 25 years with a new sex partner or more than one sex partner.
- Pregnant women.
- Women with mucopurulent cervicitis (purulent or mucopurulent cervical discharge, or easily induced cervical bleeding), pelvic inflammatory disease (PID), and/or urethral syndrome (acute dysuria and pyuria without bacteriuria).
- Sex partners of persons with chlamydial infections.
- Some women planning IUD insertion, depending on their risk.
- Men with urethritis or epididymitis.
- Young men (aged 25 years and under) seeking routine health care should be evaluated for risk factors and screened if any are identified.

How Often Should Women Be Tested?

- At least annually, even if symptoms are not present, for all sexually active women 25 years old or younger.
- Women over 25 who meet screening criteria should be tested at least annually.
- Routine test of cure is not recommended for persons treated appropriately except in pregnant women. If a nucleic acid amplification test (NAAT) is used to determine if the patient is cured, the specimen should not be collected sooner than four weeks after completion of treatment.
- All women with chlamydial infection should be rescreened for chlamydia 3-4 months after treatment, regardless of whether the women has resumed sexual activity, has had protected or unprotected intercourse, and whether or not she is confident all sex partners were treated.
- Among pregnant women, a test for chlamydia should be performed at the first prenatal visit and repeated during the third trimester for women aged <25 years and those who have a new or more than one sex partner.

Treatment

Azithromycin 1 g orally in a single dose

or

Doxycycline 100 mg orally twice a day for seven days

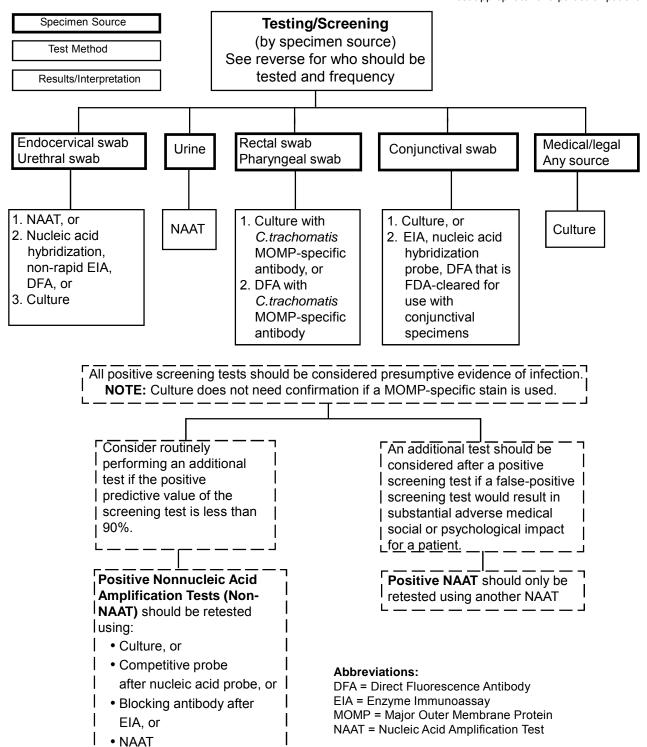
Alternatives are available for pregnant women and those who cannot tolerate the above.²

Chlamydia trachomatis Testing Guidelines

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FOR EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES ONLY

The individual clinician is in the best position to determine which tests are most appropriate for a particular patient.





References

- 1) Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Screening Tests to Detect Chlamydia trachomatis and Neisseria gonorrhoeae Infections 2002. MMWR 2002; (No. RR-15): 3-37.
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Sexually Transmitted Diseases Treatment Guidelines 2002.
 MMWR 2002; 51 (No. RR-6): 5, 32-35.
- 3) Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Recommendations for the Prevention and Management of Chlamydia trachomatis Infections. MMWR 1993; 42 (No. RR-12)